

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

1.-12. (Cancelled)

13. (New) An optical head, comprising:

a plurality of semiconductor lasers integral with a substrate, to irradiate light of mutually differing wavelengths at a predetermined light emitting point separation;

a collimating lens to make the light irradiated from the semiconductor lasers substantially parallel;

a focuser to focus the light from the collimating lens onto an optical recording medium;

a dividing means for dividing reflected light from the optical recording medium;

a plurality of optical detectors integral with the substrate, to which reflected light divided by the dividing means are irradiated, and among light fluxes divided by the dividing means, at least one optical detector for receiving a light flux corresponding to each of the plurality of semiconductor lasers.

14. (New) An optical head according to Claim 13, wherein the dividing means is a diffraction grating.

15. (New) An optical head according to Claims 14, wherein when:

two predetermined wavelengths of the plurality of semiconductor lasers are  $\lambda_a$  and  $\lambda_b$ ,

the predetermined light emitting point separation is D,

grating pitch of the diffraction grating is P, and

a focal length of the collimating lens is  $f_c$ ,  
then the optical head satisfies a formula of:  
 $D$  is approximately equal to  $f_c \times (|\lambda_b - \lambda_a|)/P$ .

16. (New) An optical head according to Claim 14, wherein the diffraction grating is divided into four quadrants having differing grating angles.

17. (New) An optical head according to Claim 14, wherein a light-gathering point of the differing wavelengths as reflected by the diffraction grating, are substantially coincided with one another.

18. (New) An optical head according to Claim 13, wherein a light emerging direction of the light from the plurality of semiconductor lasers is substantially perpendicular to a normal line detecting surface of the optical detectors.

19. (New) An optical head according to Claim 13, wherein the plurality of semiconductor lasers are provided by a plurality of semiconductor laser chips bonded to the substrate.

20. (New) A recording and/or reproducing apparatus comprising:  
an optical head including:

a plurality of semiconductor lasers integral with a substrate, to  
irradiate light of mutually differing wavelengths at a predetermined light  
emitting point separation;

a collimating lens to make the light irradiated from the semiconductor lasers substantially parallel;  
a focuser to focus the light from the collimating lens onto an optical recording medium;  
a dividing means for dividing reflected light from the optical recording medium;  
a plurality of optical detectors integral with the substrate, to which reflected light divided by the dividing means are irradiated, and among light fluxes divided by the dividing means, at least one optical detector for receiving a light flux corresponding to each of the plurality of semiconductor lasers.

21. (New) An apparatus according to Claim 20, wherein the dividing means is a diffraction grating.

22. (New) An apparatus according to Claims 21, wherein when:  
two predetermined wavelengths of the plurality of semiconductor lasers are  $\lambda_a$  and  $\lambda_b$ ,

the predetermined light emitting point separation is D,  
grating pitch of the diffraction grating is P, and  
a focal length of the collimating lens is  $f_c$ ,  
then the optical head satisfies a formula of:  
D is approximately equal to  $f_c \times (|\lambda_b - \lambda_a|)/P$ .

23. (New) An apparatus according to Claim 21, wherein the diffraction grating is divided into four quadrants having differing grating angles.

24. (New) An apparatus according to Claim 21, wherein a light-gathering point of the differing wavelengths as reflected by the diffraction grating, are substantially coincided with one another.

25. (New) An apparatus according to Claim 20, wherein a light emerging direction of the light from the plurality of semiconductor lasers is substantially perpendicular to a normal line detecting surface of the optical detectors.

26. (New) An apparatus according to Claim 20, wherein the plurality of semiconductor lasers are provided by a plurality of semiconductor laser chips bonded to the substrate.

27. (New) An electronic system comprising:  
at least one user input or output port; and  
a recording and/or reproducing apparatus including an optical head, the optical head including:  
a plurality of semiconductor lasers integral with a substrate, to irradiate light of mutually differing wavelengths at a predetermined light emitting point separation;  
a collimating lens to make the light irradiated from the semiconductor lasers substantially parallel;

a focuser to focus the light from the collimating lens onto an optical recording medium;

a dividing means for dividing reflected light from the optical recording medium;

a plurality of optical detectors integral with the substrate, to which reflected light divided by the dividing means are irradiated, and among light fluxes divided by the dividing means, at least one optical detector for receiving a light flux corresponding to each of the plurality of semiconductor lasers.

28. (New) An electronic system according to Claim 27, wherein the dividing means is a diffraction grating.

29. (New) An electronic system according to Claims 28, wherein when:  
two predetermined wavelengths of the plurality of semiconductor lasers are  $\lambda_a$  and  $\lambda_b$ ,

the predetermined light emitting point separation is  $D$ ,

grating pitch of the diffraction grating is  $P$ , and

a focal length of the collimating lens is  $f_c$ ,

then the optical head satisfies a formula of:

$D$  is approximately equal to  $f_c \times (|\lambda_b - \lambda_a|)/P$ .

30. (New) An electronic system according to Claim 28, wherein the diffraction grating is divided into four quadrants having differing grating angles.

31. (New) An electronic system according to Claim 28, wherein a light-gathering point of the differing wavelengths as reflected by the diffraction grating, are substantially coincided with one another.

32. (New) An electronic system according to Claim 27, wherein a light emerging direction of the light from the plurality of semiconductor lasers is substantially perpendicular to a normal line detecting surface of the optical detectors.

33. (New) An electronic system according to Claim 27, wherein the plurality of semiconductor lasers are provided by a plurality of semiconductor laser chips bonded to the substrate.